

and loyal citizens of this country. They
it is far better and wiser that they should be
to say such organization, and they should
sacred honor as honest men should be en-
ing thing that has a tendency to injure their
country; and they pray that the authorities will
don't suffer for their misdeeds, and that the promise
that they will never be reformed, but may be in an
organization again. H. COUNCIL, J. P.

The Confederate.

B. K. MORAN, A. H. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

Perjury

Let Messrs. Churchill, the two Hollands, Beckwith, Long and Suggs, take notice, that Mr. Holden copies from the *Progress* the article which charges them with perjury, in these words:

"In all seriousness, if O. Churchill, Beaton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. Suggs, and Silas Beckwith, see proper to join a secret order and take a solemn oath, which they promise not to divulge, and then perjure themselves by divulging them, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends?"

But we tell these men, for their comfort, that although Mr. Holden charges perjury upon them by this publication, that this is only one of his "honest arts"—his kaleidoscope views.

In 1855, the political order of know nothing existed. It was a secret organization, not for purposes of treason, but for political purposes. Its members bound themselves by an oath, and among other oaths, to keep secret the proceedings of the society. Mr. Holden assailed this society with great bitterness. On the 2nd day of May, 1855, he gave his views on know-nothing oaths, under the title "Extra-judicial oaths." Hear him:

"Vain and rash swearing is forbidden by the scriptures, and know-nothing oaths are sworn largely upon the ignorance and gullibility of the people, when they assert that this applies only to profane cursing and swearing."

"When an oath is taken according to law, the swearing knows the nature of it. Before he takes it, he may read it, or have it repeated to him, and if he does not understand it, he may have it explained to him. Thus he swears understandingly, and comprehends before he takes the oath he is to take. Any other kind of swearing is vain and rash, consequently sinful and binding neither in a moral or legal point of view. On the contrary we believe a man is morally bound to expose all such frauds and tricks, preparatory to his own repentance, and in order to warn others against the fearful sin into which he himself has fallen."

"This was the teaching of Mr. Holden, on the 2nd of May, 1855. Following this teaching, Mr. Churchill has exposed the frauds, tricks and depravity of this criminal combination named the 'Know-nothing of America.' He has warned others against the fearful sin into which he himself has fallen, and for this Mr. Holden turns upon him and charges him with perjury, for doing that which he heretofore declared he thought a man morally bound to do."

Let it be hoped now, that Mr. Churchill and his associates will expose this whole business to the public, and the officers of the law. They might go before Judge Saunders, or Commissioner Briggs, and let it all out.

If Squires House and Jackson know any one who is a member, or any one who attributes to this society, they are solemnly bound to divulge it, as Magistrates—and as are all other judges.

Let this thing be done at once, that society may feel safe against this lurking and hidden mischief.

And let our judicial officers at once commence to do the work of the law on all offenders. Let Justice in the county cause to be brought before them all who they have reasonable cause to believe are in this traitorous organization. Let judges do the same. A very little will trace this corrupt stream to its fountain head. The Government is already in possession of many facts.

And let deluded men, who joined under false persuasion, come out, as Mr. Holden said they "are honorably bound to do," and "expose the fraud," lest they be found under the roof when the law applies the torpedo to the dwelling.

Another Murder by Deserters.

The *Iredell Express* contains an account of the murder of Mr. J. F. Woodard of Alexander county, by a gang of deserters, who waylaid him on his own premises, and shot him, three balls having entered his person, of which he died on the 25th ult. A short time previous, as a member of the Home Guard, he went with his company into Wilkes county in search of deserters, and in the discharge of his duty he shot at a notorious desperado and deserter named, Joe. Younger. It was made known to them that Mr. Woodard was the man who shot. This was on the 23d, and on the 24th ten deserters secreted themselves on his premises and took their vengeance as above described. Mr. Woodard was a very worthy citizen. His friends have sworn that ten deserters' lives shall be the ransom.

RAIS.—The *Charlotte Democrat* says that section of country was blessed with a good rain on Sunday evening. Would that the threatening showers of heaven would fall on the parched earth and furnish crops of this region. We have not had enough rain to be of any service to vegetation for several weeks—the gardens are almost literally burnt up, and the corn crops are suffering dreadfully from the drought.

Brigadier General Lucius Polk, formerly of this city, was severely wounded in the leg in one of the recent battles in Georgia. We are glad to see that his wound is not as serious as at first thought. He is at the head of a splendid command that has distinguished itself in every conflict in which it has been engaged; and we are glad to learn that a great while will elapse before he will be able to lead his dashing brigade in the thickest of the fight.

"The Stallfederate System."

"It seems to be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain from official sources all the facts in relation to this system."
Raleigh Standard, July 6th, 1864.

It is very difficult. A few days ago we asked Mr. Holden in the most respectful terms, if he, being a "shade officer," to wit, "State Printer," has not been in the habit of buying his molasses from the Commissary Department for the purpose of feeding a member of his family, to wit, his printing machine;—and if he did not buy this article at Government prices; and he does not "treat us politely," as Col. Ross was treated—he gives us no information, however meagre—but continues to call on the people "to mark the fact, and to bear in mind, while thousands of women and children have not had a bite of meat for months, and are suffering even for bread, that the shade officers who surround Gov. Vance, are not only allowed their salaries, but they are permitted to buy their flour, and bacon, and corn meal, and sugar, and rice, and coffee, and the like, at very low Government prices."

And not a word does Mr. Holden say about molasses. Now there is nothing that the dear little "children love so much as a good sop of molasses—molasses, blessed extract of sugar cane or Chinese corn stalk—how the dear children do love it. Is there a "stall-federate" with heart so hard, so inhuman, so brutal, as would take away the molasses, out of the mouths of "suffering children who have not had a bite of meat in a month." We again ask Mr. Holden, in the interests of society, by his love of the poor children and their fond maternal parents, to help us ferret out the monster in human shape who stands up in the broad face of day, and in defiance of humanity, and perpetrates this iniquitous wrong on harmless, starving children, and innocent and unoffending mothers.

How much molasses has Mr. Holden, "State Printer," bought from the Commissary, and fed away to his printing machine? "Only think of it! Such officers as Spear, and Jordan, and Paribault, and Faizon, and Clarke, and others, going up to draw their rations as privates," and humble rations at that—a little flour, or a very little meal, a one-fourth of one hundred part of an ounce of raw midding a day, or perhaps the bone of a herring—and here's a "printing machine," which never "smelt powder," and never will as long as it belongs to Mr. Holden, is allowed to purchase molasses, and sop in it all over, and only because it belongs to Mr. Holden, who is a shade officer, to wit, "State Printer." And gallant officers can't get a lick or liquor—and this stallfederate licks and sneers, right in their faces! In a few days 'tw shall take up this subject more at length, and meantime, this molasses pint by pint "and thoroughly expose these abuses."

God only knows how many brave and heroic officers, such as "Spear, and Jordan, and Paribault, and Faizon, and Clarke," and how many dear, delightful, interesting, wonderful children have literally starved, while molasses in abundance has been poured out on the "rolling meadows," which Mr. Holden owns.

Let the legislative candidates on every stump read this article to the wronged and slighted people.

We are still without any mails from Virginia, and the telegraph is dumb as to operations thereabouts. A young man who left Petersburg on Monday, says the yankees shelled the city pretty extensively on Sunday and had commenced shelling again on Monday. Considerable damage was done by the shells on Bollingbrook street; but we have heard of no person being injured.

The report still prevails that at least a portion of Grant's forces was removed to the north side of the Appomattox on the 4th; and it is said that he is removing his torpedoes and other obstructions in the James, preparatory to his boats moving on Drewry's Bluff. The railroad will be open for the passage of the cars it is thought by to-morrow or next day.

Supreme Court.

Opinions have been filed as follows:
By PEABODY, C. J. In *Haskill vs. Freeman*, in equity, from Stanley, decree for plaintiff, and directing an account. In *Sloan vs. Mendenhall*, in equity from Guilford, decree for plaintiff and reference. In *Edwards vs. Parks*, in equity, from Ashe, dismissing the bill. In *Peeler vs. Barringer*, in equity, from Rowan, declaring that there is error in the order.

By BATTLE, J. In *Walton vs. Gatliff* (habes corpus) judgment reversed, and judgment here for the arresting officer. In *Haden vs. Bradshaw*, from Rowan, judgment reversed and remittitur. In *Carson and others, ex parte*, from McDowell, legacies to deceased daughters lapsed. In *Carson vs. Carson*, in equity, from McDowell, children of second marriage excluded from the trust.

By MAXLEY, J. In *Tanner vs. Kittrell*, in equity, from Granville, decree affirmed. In *Whitaker vs. Brewin*, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiff. In *Baker vs. Harris*, from Rowan, judgment reversed. In *Cline vs. Latimore*, from Cleveland, judgment affirmed.

WEEKLY TERMS.—Commodore Wilkes has been sentenced by court martial to suspension from service for three years, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of War.

Capt. George W. Russell and J. J. Moore were arrested in Baltimore for saying "damn Butler," "damn Lincoln," "dam the whole Yankee tribe!" And Charles Meney is under arrest for saying of some women who were waving flags at a passing regiment, that they "were not as good as niggers."

From the Conservative.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham for Gov. Vance.

The *Standard* and *Progress* have been claiming for some time past, that a number of prominent Conservatives of the State were favorable to the election of Mr. Holden for Governor. We were well assured that the most, if not all, of them were friends and supporters of Gov. Vance, and we took occasion to state in the *Conservative*. But the *Progress* insisted that we were mistaken, and affected to state knowingly that these gentlemen would support Mr. Holden. We accordingly addressed several of them notes, enclosing to each the article from the *Progress*, with the request that they would give us their positions touching the election for Governor. We are just in receipt of a letter from Hon. Wm. A. Graham, one of the gentlemen alluded to, in which this distinguished son of North Carolina, than whom no truer or better Conservative exists in the Confederacy, declares himself, in unmistakable terms, for Gov. Vance. The name of Wm. A. Graham is "a tower of strength." Mr. Holden will not accuse him of having forsaken his friends and gone over to the "Destructives." William A. Graham is a true type of genuine Conservatism, and bears testimony to the "ability, energy and zeal" of Gov. Vance's administration, and the faithful manner in which he has "guided the rights and dignity of the State, and the liberty and safety of her citizens."

The following is Gov. Graham's letter:

BILLINGSLEY, June 30, 1864.
SIR:—Your note enclosing an article from the *Progress* in relation to the pending election for Governor of the State, inquiring whether my position in respect to it is correctly represented therein, has been received.

In reply, I have to say, that while deprecating the contest which has arisen touching this election, and not at all participating in the acrimonious feeling with which the canvass seems to be conducted by a portion of the public press, I am pained by the fact that I am an earnest supporter of the re-election of Governor Vance. Months before any other had been announced, and when I certainly anticipated no opposition from any quarter, unless from his original opponents, I advised him, in view of the general success of his administration, that I thought it his duty not to withhold his name as a candidate for re-election. Like views have been uniformly expressed whenever the subject has been suggested in my correspondence and conversation. His administration has in my opinion been characterized by ability, energy and zeal in its endeavors to give success to our arms in the great struggle in which we are engaged, whilst it has sought carefully to guard the rights and dignity of the State, and the liberty and safety of her citizens. In this line of policy he has but co-operated with the majority of the General Assembly chosen at the same time with himself, and I am persuaded has met with general approbation.

I write but to answer your inquiry, with no leisure or inclination to speculate on what the future may have in store for us, in the dispensation of national events, but for the next two years, as in the past, I am quite satisfied to entrust to Gov. Vance the powers conferred by the Constitution and the laws on the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. HYMAN, Esq. W. A. GRAHAM.

FROM JOSHUA TURNER, JR., FOR GOV. VANCE.

We are authorized by the Hon. Joshua Turner, Jr., to state that he is "enthusiastically for Vance." Mr. Turner is one of the leading prominent Conservatives of the State that have been claimed by the *Progress* as favorable to the election of Mr. Holden.

Mr. Turner is about the last man in the State that would vote for W. W. Holden. Mr. Holden knows this, and has about as much use for Mr. Turner as the Devil has for holy water. Joshua Turner, Jr., is an old fashioned old line Whig Conservative, and although a true Confederate, devoted to the cause of Southern independence, he would be very far from voting for the father of secession of North Carolina.

Will the *Standard* and *Progress* give their readers the benefit of the fact that Gov. Graham and Mr. Turner have declared themselves in favor of the re-election of Governor Vance? We shall see.

From the Goldsboro' State Journal.

The News.

From Petersburg we have reports from different sources that Grant has left the front of that city which the whole, or the greater portion of his forces. We are disposed to believe this true to some extent. Late Yankee papers betray a fear that Gen. Lee has stolen a march upon Grant and now threatens Washington. We infer this from the report that Burnside's corps had reached Washington City, and that Foster's corps had crossed to the north side of the James; and from the further fact that the Weldon and Petersburg railroad is wholly clear of the Yankees, so much so that the road is being rapidly repaired and will be in a condition to enable trains to pass through to Petersburg to-day or to-morrow. Where are the troops which formed Grant's left, resting on this railroad? What we know ourselves on this point may be conjectured and will therefore be kept to ourselves for the present. One thing we will say, neither Petersburg nor Richmond has fallen, nor is Gen. Lee's army whipped, and all is right in Virginia.

Since the foregoing was written we learn that a fight or a battle raged yesterday at Petersburg. No particulars given. While this fact shows Grant not to have left that city, it does not follow that he may not be leaving.

From Charleston it is reported by passengers that a large number of Yankees were lately landed somewhere on the South Carolina coast from some ten to twenty barges, and that nearly the whole force was captured. Good, if true.

The *Iredell Express* furnishes the particulars of the late raid on Camp Vance. On Tuesday morning week, at 7 o'clock, the Tories under Col. Kirk, of East Tennessee, to the number of about 150, surrounded the camp, which is a few miles east of Morganton, and were not discovered till they sent in a flag of truce demanding its surrender. A parley ensued between Kirk and the officer in command, and resulted in a surrender on condition that the private property should be respected, and the officers be allowed their side arms, and the men be all paroled.

The Tories having gained possession of the camp soon forgot the terms of surrender and commenced an indiscriminate system of plunder. They remained in camp all day, until 10 o'clock at night, when they crossed the Catawba river, taking with them all the officers and some 250 of the reserves. They burnt most of the camp buildings, some commissary stores, &c. They also burnt the depot at the head of the railroad, with its contents, also a passenger train.

A force was collected as soon as possible and pursuit was made, but the Tories being mounted on stolen horses made good their retreat. In an attack made upon them, Col. W. Avery received a shot in the groin from which he died on Sunday last, and Dr. Pearson, of Morganton, was wounded in the knee. One of the Tories was killed.

Holding the Election for Governor, &c.

The times, places, and the manner of holding the election for Governor, Members of the General Assembly, &c., may be ascertained by the following Ordinances of the Convention and Act of the General Assembly, which we publish for the benefit of all concerned.

AN ORDINANCE TO ALLOW CERTAIN PERSONS TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN ANY OTHER THAN THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That any citizen of this State who shall be entitled to vote for Governor in the county wherein he is domiciled, shall be entitled to vote for Governor in any county in this State.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That it shall or may be lawful for the Sheriffs of the counties in this State in the possession of, or under the control of the enemy, to compare the polls of their respective counties for Governor and Members of the Legislature, at any place in this State they may think proper.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be and continue in force for and during the present war, and no longer, unless sooner repealed or modified by the General Assembly.—Ratified the 12th day of May, 1862.

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR COMPARING THE POLLS FOR CERTAIN COUNTIES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the Sheriffs of the counties in this State in the possession of, or under the control of the enemy, to compare the polls of their respective counties for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, at any place in the State they may think proper, and they shall include in their returns the votes of officers and soldiers if received within twenty days after they are cast, and all other votes if received within thirteen days after they are cast, and they shall not make up their returns and declare the result of the elections until the expiration of the time hereinafter specified; and if the Clerks of the County Courts of said counties may receive the returns of the election for Sheriffs and compare the same in like manner.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if at any time it shall happen that the Sheriff or Clerks of such county cannot hold the elections by reason of his being within the enemy's lines, the elections may be held by some respectable free holder appointed by any three Justices of the Peace of the county, and such free holders shall in like cases compare the polls in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, and shall have like powers, be under the same directions and restrictions and subject to the same penalties as are conferred or imposed upon Sheriffs; and in default of such appointment the returns may be made to the Secretary of State, who shall compare the same and declare the result of the election.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That if the county Courts or Sheriffs of the counties mentioned in the first section of this Act shall not have appointed inspectors according to the existing law, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to make such appointment on the day of the election.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That when it shall be impracticable for the Sheriffs or Clerks of such counties to give bond and qualify in the manner now prescribed by law, it shall be lawful for them to give the usual bonds and to qualify at the County Court of the county wherein Courts are held nearest to their respective counties.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 25th day of May, A. D., 1864.

R. S. DONNEL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

The following ordinances regulate the time and manner in which officers and soldiers vote, and how returns are to be made:

AN ORDINANCE TO SECURE TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Section 1. Be it ordained by this Convention and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That all officers and soldiers in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty-one years and who are citizens of this State; or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly for their respective counties; and shall also be entitled to vote for Governor, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, and for members of the Confederate Congress, for their respective districts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That three free-holders of the respective counties, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiment to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three free-holders, aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled, and shall transmit the same with the list of voters to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, the said free-holders shall specify accordingly, and make return to the Sheriffs of the different counties aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of the respective counties of this State shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, if received within seven days after the elections; and they shall not declare the result of the said elections until the seven days above mentioned shall have expired.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification: Provided, This ordinance shall be in force during the existence of the present war with the United States and no longer.

Ratified the 25th day of June, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE TO SECURE TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE."

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the proper returning officers of every county in this State shall

include in their returns the votes of officers and soldiers given in any election in which they are entitled to vote by law. If received within twenty days after they are cast, and the said returning officers shall not make up their returns and declare the result of said elections until the expiration of twenty days as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That the proper returning officer of every county, shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer a statement of votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made in the manner and form now required by law.

Sec. 3. Be it ordained, That the Governor be directed to make known, by proclamation, the provisions of the ordinance securing to officers and soldiers the right to vote.

Ratified the 8th day of May, 1864.

The foregoing ordinances contain the law which regulates the time at which officers and soldiers are to vote, the manner of appointing inspectors, and also when and to whom the copy of votes polled and the list of voters shall be transmitted.

1. The officers and soldiers of this State, who by law are entitled to vote, if absent from their respective counties on the day of election, may vote on the Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in the State, which this year occurs on the 4th day of August.

2. Three free-holders of each county, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, shall open polls and conduct the election in all respects according to the laws of the State.

3. The free-holders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled and list of the voters, and transmit the same to the Sheriffs of the respective counties in which the voters reside, within twenty days after the votes are cast, and the returning officers of the different counties shall not make up their returns and declare the result of elections, until the expiration of twenty days as aforesaid, which occurs this year on the 17th day of August.

4. In the Governor's election the returning officers of every county shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer, namely the Secretary of State, the votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be in manner and form now required by law.

Right is Right.

Revelation teaches, and history proves, that there is a guiding, controlling and directing Providence in the affairs of nations as well as of individuals.

Disparity in the resources of contending peoples, especially where right and wrong, liberty and slavery, are the issues, is most frequently the case, in order that full scope may be given for the exercise and demonstration of a higher power in behalf of the truth.

We thus understand the remarkable fact that those nations who have struggled for freedom against despotism, have almost invariably been inferior to their antagonists in the resources of war. Their triumph is thus rendered the more glorious, because of the conviction that God has sensibly aided them and given His sanction to their efforts.

When Gladstone was called to deliver the people from their Midianitish foe, he was directed to reduce his forces from thousands to hundreds. Boasting was, by this means, excluded, and both parties could not but acknowledge the interposition of a Superior Power in behalf of the oppressed. When right has lost its legitimate hold upon the hearts of men it is invested with a new and miraculous power, and is impressed again indelibly and with indisputable demonstrations. The order which men in their blindness, establish, is reversed; and external pomp is no longer the evidence of greatness, but the insignificance and gloom of despicable weakness.

A Semite is blasted by the breath of an avenging simoon, and the grand army of Napoleon annihilated amid the snows of Russia.

We know not what may be our fate in the issue of this struggle; but this ignorance results not from lack of precedent upon which we can build our expectations of independence. We cannot but believe also that when evidently such great principles are involved, and the fate of such a people at stake, it is proper for us to indulge the belief that we will not be forsaken and given over to the enemy. If so, however, ours will constitute an exceptional instance. We are warranted, moreover, to believe, even should such a dire fate befall us, that we will be glorious in our fall; and the lesson we will have given to the world of patient endurance, heroic sacrifice and self-denying patriotism will live after us, though the long and distant ages, to nerve other hearts and strengthen other arms to strike for God and liberty!

To-day let the people make confession and call on God to deliver us. Let us beseech Him to stretch forth His Almighty arm and vindicate the justice of our cause; and above all, that when peace and independence shall be ours, we may be a people after His own heart. "Blessed be that people whose God is the Lord."—*Lagrange Reporter*.

MORE OF THE RED RIVER BATTLES.—The Yankees are making a clean breast of their reverse on the Red river. A private letter from an officer, written at Grand Ecore, Louisiana, and published in the *Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican*, says:

The engagement was near Mansfield, which resulted in the loss of all the train and artillery which were irregularly distributed in the train. The attack was so sudden that all were panic stricken, the horses were cut from the wagons and artillery and infantry precipitated to the rear. Then the cavalry became engaged, only for a moment, when they abandoned their horses and fled.

Then the Thirteenth army corps was ordered up, brigade at a time. Thus this corps was fearfully routed losing some sixteen or eighteen hundred men, and those who did escape were forced to abandon their arms. Had it not been for the plunder in the captured train, this entire corps would have been taken prisoners, one brigade at a time. I have talked with many of the Thirteenth corps who were taken prisoners, and escaped while the rebels were plundering the train. The Thirteenth is now almost without arms. It was commanded by General Ransom and four brigade commanders. General Ransom was wounded by a ball passing through his leg above the knee and three of the brigade commanders were killed.

The remaining one, Colonel Raymen, is now in command of the corps. General Banks is universally condemned by officers and men. The few rebel prisoners we have are very jubilant, and say, "General Banks has been the best commissary we have ever in command. We could not get anything from Butler. We lost from twenty to thirty pieces of artillery and some five thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. The army gives General A. J. Smith great credit for his conduct, and say if it had not been for him all would have been lost."

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TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMPSON, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest from Petersburg.

GREENSBORO'.—The *Richmond Whig* of the 4th has been received. No news of importance. The *Petersburg Express* of Saturday says: Last night, at about 10 o'clock, a heavy fire of musketry commenced on our centre, continuing very rapid for twenty minutes. It was thought at first that a general engagement had commenced, but at the end of this time it ceased. It is the opinion of those who heard it, that the yankees had assaulted our lines and were as usual repulsed.

The Reporter of the N. Y. Times and Philadelphia Press, Ira B. Valgeiden, was brought in to-day. All quiet along the lines yesterday (the 3d) except occasional shelling.

The following official dispatch was received at the war Department:

HQ. ARMY NORTHERN VA., July 1st.
Hon. Secretary War: Gen. Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's line about 5 p. m. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers which was re-established at dark.

In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry, in their late expedition against the Rail-roads, besides the killed and wounded left on the field, one thousand prisoners, thirteen pieces of artillery, thirty wagons and horses, ordnance stores, and several hundred negroes taken from the plantation on their route were captured.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE.

The following Press dispatch is taken from the *Whig*:

PETERSBURG, July 2.—There was some firing on our lines from batteries seven and six, resulting in it is supposed from an advance of the enemy on Jenkins front while relieving pickets. It lasted thirty minutes but amounted to nothing. Nothing doing but shelling on the part of the enemy.

Passenger's report heavy firing heard in the direction of Petersburg yesterday morning the 2d.

From Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—A special dispatch to the *Clarion* from Brandon, says the yankees occupied Jackson at noon yesterday. Gen. Slocum says his object is to destroy the Rail-roads and bridges and return to Vicksburg. The force is estimated at twenty-five hundred. Heavy firing to-day between Jackson and Canton.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Yadkinville,	Friday,	July 8th.
Tran Hill,	Saturday,	" 9th.
Dobson,	Monday,	" 11th.
Danbury,	Tuesday,	" 12th.
Westworth,	Thursday,	" 14th.

Friends will please provide a conveyance from place to place.

Western papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

HORSES! HORSES.

A GOOD pair of Family HORSES for sale—also with WAGON and HARNESS if desired. Also a small lot of old WHISKY for medicinal purposes. Address G. W. BLACKNALL, Kittrell Springs, N. C.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute. The 47th Session of the Institute will commence July 14th. Towels, sheets, pillowcases, and lights must be furnished. For particulars apply to JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.

TO THE VOTERS OF MARTIN COUNTY.

I AM a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. These are, I believe, the most important of the issues of the day. I will, in order to be as brief as possible, simply say that I am opposed to anything short of full separation from the enemy's Government, and that if elected, nothing shall be left undone by me to make you a good representative.

July 7 dtd. Co. F, 17th N. C. Reg't.

For Sale.

ONE FINE CAVALRY HORSE, in good order. He can be seen and particulars learned by applying to me at Raleigh, N. C.

July 5 dtd. C. J. IREDELL.

Louisburg Female College.

LOUISBURG, N. C.